

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 57-68 (14-21). Tomorrow little change. Temp. 57-68 (14-21). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-58 (10-17). TOMORROW: Occasional rain. Temp. 46-56 (13-17). CHANNEL: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-62 (12-18). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-65 (-3-11). Yester. Temp. 59-69 (14-20). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1972

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United Press International

Swiss Lead Ski Parade

Bernhard Russi, shown soaring over a bump yesterday, and his Swiss teammates made the men's downhill in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, a national triumph. Russi won the event and Swiss skiers also finished second, fourth and sixth. French skiers, who once dominated this event, made the race a national catastrophe. Their best result was a 15th by Roger Rossat-Mignod, while World Cup leader Henri Duvillard came crawling home 19th. The Austrians had a third in the downhill, by Heini Messmer, but managed a gold medal yesterday in the women's figure skating won by Beatrix Schubert. The Netherlands—that is, Ard Schenk—speed skated to its third gold medal of the games. Details on Page 13.

IRA Man Flees Jail By a Ruse

Ulster to Try 26 On Newry March

BELFAST, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Six priests visited Long Kesh internment camp near here—and seven came out, in one of the boldest escapes yet managed by the Irish Republican Army.

The extra "priest" was high-ranking IRA "Provisional Wing" staff officer Francis McGuigan, who last night became the first man to escape from the heavily guarded camp, sources said here.

In another development today, police said 26 persons, including British MP Bernadette Devlin and other members of the British and Northern Ireland parliaments will be prosecuted for taking part in yesterday's illegal civil rights march in Newry. "The summonses are in the course of being served," a police spokesman said.

The latest jail break-out is bound to cause acute embarrassment to the Northern Ireland government, which has called Long Kesh escape-proof.

Mr. McGuigan's absence was not noticed by authorities and guards until an unidentified woman telephoned a local newspaper. It is believed he had an 18-hour head start.

The 24-year-old IRA leader is a staff officer at brigade level in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne area. He was arrested by troops in his raids last Aug. 9—the day internment was introduced.

Mr. McGuigan's father and brother are in Long Kesh, which is guarded by a large detachment of troops. The camp is 10 miles from Belfast.

The woman who telephoned the newspaper said that Mr. McGuigan was now "safe"—thought to mean that he was over the border in the Irish Republic.

Among the prominent figures receiving summonses for the Newry march were Gerry Fitt, leader of the six opposition Social Democratic and Labor party members in the Ulster Parliament, all of whom took part in the civil rights procession.

The Ireland government's ban on parades carries a mandatory six-month prison sentence but magistrates can suspend the sentence in extenuating circumstances.

Catholic civil rights workers pleased with the events in Newry, today were planning their next big protest, a "Day for Disruption Day" on Wednesday. They intend to paralyze the province's working life by plans as yet undisclosed, but presumably all-day or part-day work stoppages.

The next big march is planned for Enniskillen, in the southwest of the province, next Sunday.

A spokesman said they establish



United Press International
Author Clifford Irving in New York yesterday to testify before a federal grand jury.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Clifford Irving, key figure in the mystery surrounding his purported biography of billionaire recluse Howard Hughes, today was before a federal grand jury probe of the \$650,000 affair.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service filed tax liens against Mr. Irving and \$28,118 against his wife with the county registrar.

A spokesman said they establish

"a priority for the IRS against other creditors, tying up the assets of the persons against whom the liens had been issued."

A federal judge ruled today that Mr. Irving would be required to give certain samples of his handwriting to the grand jury. The government requested certain handwriting samples from Mr. Irving when he appeared this morning before the grand jury.

One government authority said:

"We might ask him to write H. R. Hughes five times to make a comparison."

Mr. Irving, 41, entered the jury

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

At Nixon-Brezhnev Summit

Laird Asks Talks on Curbing Military Aid to Two Vietnams

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has expressed hope that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Moscow will include discussion of mutual restraint in supplying military aid to North and South Vietnam.

The United States, Mr. Laird says, "won't be able to terminate aid to South Vietnam for some time to come, just as the Soviets can't shut off" their aid to the North.

The critical question of limiting the type of aid which enables both sides to keep fighting indefinitely in Vietnam "must be negotiated between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.," says Mr. Laird, "and I hope that whole area will be

discussed" at the May summit meetings.

The Soviet bloc supplies roughly

50 percent of the outside military

aid flowing into North Vietnam,

with China providing the rest.

Wide-Ranging Interview

Among other things discussed

during a wide-ranging interview

in his office, Mr. Laird also said

he was hopeful about the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, that

over the long run he was concerned mostly about the economy in South Vietnam and that the Pentagon is no place for a born

politician to further his career.

Mr. Laird linked the long-term

prospects for scaling down the

flow of heavy arms into Indochina with the overall prospects

for improved U.S.-Soviet relations, in particular, in the trade field.

However, he has not been one

who has favored opening up

greater trade with Russia in cer-

tain areas until there are democ-

ratically better relations between

the two superpowers.

"The key to peace in Southeast Asia," he said, is also "in the trade route" with Russia. The

United States, Mr. Laird said, "should move toward this broad trade with Russia" but not until we have better understandings with the Russians."

In effect, Mr. Laird reflects a

a view that is widespread in the

U.S. government, that the Soviets

have placed high priority on ex-

porting trade with this country.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Some Critics of Nixon's Plan Help Communists, Aide Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—

President's assistant H. R. Haldeman today charged "partisan critics" of President Nixon's Vietnam peace plan with "consciously aiding and abetting" the enemy.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said later he had voiced his "personal view."

In the wake of Secretary of State William P. Rogers' strong

attack on Democratic presidential contender Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, for criticizing Mr.

Nixon's proposals last week, Mr.

Haldeman, a key adviser sometimes

called the "President's Chief of Staff," said: "There is

a question here sometimes of putting... partisanship above

peace."

He arrived here for a one-day

visit.

Mr. Haldeman said he is on a

tour seeking to get friendly govern-

ments, including Canada, to

"persuade Britain to stop its mili-

tary policies" in Northern Ire-

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U.S. Study Says Soviet Ships Consultations Continue in Italian Crisis

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has been maintaining a "regular combatant patrol" off the coast of the west African state of Guinea for over a year now, according to a paper prepared for the Center for Naval Analyses, a "think tank" for the U.S. Navy. The patrol has included at times a destroyer, three frigates, a landing craft and a supply vessel, according to sources cited by

Todds, in Jail In Rhodesia, Hungry, Sick

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Judith Todd, 28-year-old daughter of former Premier Garfield Todd and bitter critic of the present regime of Ian Smith, today completed the third day of a hunger strike alone in her detention cell.

Her mother was turned away from the jail, her father doubted he would survive the winter in his cell in another jail, and the government reminded journalists it is illegal to mention their names.

Mrs. Todd, who was arrested with her father Jan. 18, is being held indefinitely in solitary confinement at Marandellas Prison, 40 miles east of Salisbury.

She told prison officials Friday she will not eat until she is released from her "illegal detention."

Today her mother, Mrs. Grace Todd, said, "The prison authorities told me they have withdrawn the visiting privilege and that I should ring again in a few days."

Sees Husband

Mrs. Todd said authorities did allow her to visit her husband at Gatoms Jail, 30 miles southwest of Salisbury.

Friends of the Todds said later, "Garfield is ill and very angry and very shocked, and for the first time he is saying he doesn't think he can survive the winter."

Mrs. Todd said her husband, who is 63, became ill last week with a recurring chest complaint.

"The last three weeks," she said, "have had a very bad effect on him healthwise. Until now he has been in quite high spirits. I think he is a bit afraid that he is not going to survive these conditions if he is left there for very long."

Black Leader Dismayed

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the African National Council of Rhodesia, today expressed dismay at the United States' decision to lift its ban on the import of chrome and other metals from Rhodesia.

Addressing a press conference at the House of Commons, the bishop said he hopes Britain and the Commonwealth will raise the issue before the International Court of Justice.

The bishop, who arrived here at the weekend, said he had come at a time of great pressure and suffering in Rhodesia.

He declared, "I have been sent by the people of Rhodesia to try to convince the British government that if they continue to pursue their unreasonable and shortsighted policies and continue to ignore the Africans of Rhodesia in their constitutional ventures, then the responsibility of a future holocaust in Rhodesia will lie heavily upon them."

He said the Africans in Rhodesia have emphatically said no to the Rhodesian settlement proposals. The net effect of the proposed settlement is that if it is allowed to go through despite clear African opposition, it will recolonize Rhodesia rather than decolonize it, he said.

Robert G. Weinland, author of the paper and a member of the center's staff.

Although reluctant to discuss the matter, State Department officials confirmed the report. One said that there had been a "continuous presence" of "one or more" Soviet warships off the coast or in the port of Conakry ever since the attempted invasion of Guinea by Portuguese-backed Guinean exiles in November 1970.

There have been several reports in the British and American press of Soviet naval activity off Guinea. It is this believed to be the first time that any government has officially confirmed or commented on them.

Officials' Hush

The reluctance of officials of the State and Defense Departments to discuss the matter appears to stem from fears that U.S. allegations of Soviet naval protection of Guinea might anger President Sékou Touré, a highly mercurial leader.

U.S.-Guinean relations have cooled somewhat in the past few years, and the State Department is anxious to avoid any complication that might lead Mr. Touré's socialist regime to seize American aluminum companies. They have a \$150-million investment in Guinea's booming bauxite and alumina industry.

Mr. Touré accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of involvement in the invasion, but he carefully avoided accusing the U.S. government. He concentrated his ire against Portugal and West Germany.

African specialists in the State Department seem to discount the possibility that the Soviet Union may be seeking to gain base rights in Conakry. They believe the Soviet task force is there primarily to protect Mr. Touré's regime against another invasion from neighboring Portuguese Guinea.

The 1970 assault on Conakry by 350 seaborne commandos reportedly originated there, and Mr. Touré has repeatedly stated his conviction that another invasion is in the making.

These specialists view the Soviet action as an easy way for Moscow to score some points not only with the Socialist regime in Guinea but also with the Portuguese Guinean nationalists who have their headquarters and guerrilla training camps in Guinea.

Independence Champion

The Guinean situation is also an opportunity for the Soviet Union to champion African independence movements generally.

In his paper, Mr. Weinland cites the Soviet action in defense of the Touré regime as a prime example of the changing character in the use of naval power by the Soviet Union—from mere defense of the homeland to politically motivated operations.

Mr. Weinland argues that if the Russians are willing to commit their own forces to combat in defense of a client such as Guinea, and he seems to believe they are increasingly prepared to do so, then there is the risk of NATO being dragged into conflict by Portugal, a member of the Atlantic alliance.

More likely, he suggests, is that Portugal may wind up facing the Russians alone, should it attempt an attack on Guinea or back another invasion like the one in 1970.

The negotiators had gone into the fourth round in a conciliatory mood. The third round had ended in heated bickering on Jan. 29.

Mr. Mintoff originally demanded a rent of \$18 million a year for the bases. The final British-NATO offer was for \$14 million but two weeks ago, Mr. Mintoff requested an additional cash payment of \$10.25 million sterling.

This request was rejected by NATO at the last negotiating session in Rome and Mr. Mintoff returned to Malta for consultations.

Yet Another Round

The NATO official also doubted that a final accord would be achieved in this round. "I think another round will be necessary," he said.

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Bengalis Jail 1,500 Biharis

(Continued from Page 1)

crusted with "dud fir" the holes where they had been buried.

There were also pistols, carbines, grenades, swords, knives, an ammunition.

The Bengalis claim to be using utmost restraint in the Mirpur operations even though they had suffered heavy casualties.

"We could have wiped them out in two hours," an official said today. But he said they were carrying out the operations slowly in order to spare lives.

"We do not want to act the way the Pakistanis did," he said, and added that once the Biharis surrendered their arms and handed them over to the authorities they could live in peace.

The government spokesman was unable to give any figure for Biharis casualties. He declined to let newsmen go into Mirpur and see for themselves.

Karachi in Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The business life of Karachi was disrupted today by strikes and protests against the plight of the Biharis in Bangladesh.

A British delegation spokesman agreed with him, but both declined to comment on what the danger was and who was posing it.

The British spokesman said the delegations also discussed "the immediate problems of the sub-continent, including the question of reconstruction of Bangladesh."

Sir Alec is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi later today. Tomorrow afternoon he will fly to Bangkok to be present for the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Thailand.

Barriers and obstructions were thrown up in the streets, hampering traffic, while newspapers carried articles on reports from Dacca about the hardship and suffering of Biharis in Bangladesh.

8 Die on Spain Bus

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Feb. 7 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and eight seriously injured when a bus overturned near Trasvases, a village 40 miles from here. The bus was carrying 23 Spaniards home after a hunting party.

It's Ambassador Gross

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—President Nixon accorded the personal rank of ambassador today to Nelson Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to a UN narcotics conference in Geneva March 6. Mr. Gross is a senior adviser to the secretary of state and coordinator for international narcotics matters.

Friend's Villa Searched

IBIZA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Spanish police have searched the sprawling villa of Gerald Albertini, a

JINJA, Uganda, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A schoolboy accused of having invited Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to invade Uganda went on trial today for sedition at a magistrate's court in this central Ugandan industrial town.

Solomon Buleke, 15, has pleaded not guilty to the charge. The prosecution alleged that young Buleke admitted to police he wrote to Mr. Nyerere on Feb. 13, 1971, asking him to send troops to restore power in Uganda to former President Milton Obote. Mr. Obote had been ousted three weeks earlier by Gen. Idi Amin.

Testifying today, the boy said he had been forced to sign a statement matching the prosecution's allegations.

Police, he said, had threatened to "beat me up" and hand him over to the Uganda Army if he refused.

The trial was adjourned until Saturday.

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"Below Minimum Acceptable Levels"

Nixon Signs Foreign Aid Bill But Calls It 'Disappointment'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Nixon signed today a \$1.7-billion foreign-aid authorization act but criticized it as "a great disappointment" which hampered his conduct of foreign affairs.

The measure, Mr. Nixon said, severely cuts the amounts he requested for development and security assistance and "is below minimum acceptable levels."

Nor does it include, the Presi-

dent said, major reform proposals which he sent to Congress last April.

He also complained that "the bill reaches my desk more than halfway through the fiscal year, delayed by legislative entanglements resulting from the attachment in committee of an unprecedented number of restrictive and nonmerit-based amendments, some of which raise grave constitutional questions."

"While many were modified or removed in the long months of debate," Mr. Nixon continued, "the final product adds significant restrictions and limitations to those already in law which have hampered the efficient administration of foreign aid and the effective conduct of foreign affairs."

Earlier President Nixon signed a new federal law aimed at regulating the raising and spending of election funds for presidential and congressional candidates in this high-cost era of television campaigning.

Mr. Nixon called the bill realistic and enforceable.

The new measure, effective in 60 days, becomes the first reform in campaign spending in nearly half a century, replacing the outmoded and toothless 1925 Corrupt Practices Act.

It placed a ceiling on the amount that may be spent this year on behalf of presidential candidates, including primaries. It also requires stiffer periodic financial reports and brings under control the myriad political fund-raising committees which in the past were able to circumvent spending restrictions.

Under a formula allowing roughly 10 cents a voter, each party will be permitted to spend up to \$13.8 million on plugging their 1972 presidential nominees, but only about \$4 million may be used for television and radio messages.

This compares with the \$12.6 million spent by the Republicans in the 1968 Nixon campaign and the \$6.1 million used by the Democrats in Hubert H. Humphrey's losing effort four years ago.

In signing the bill Mr. Nixon said it is "an important step forward in an area which has been of great public concern."

He added: "Because I share that concern, I am pleased to give my approval to this bill."

Mr. Nixon, who waited until the deadline to sign the legislation, said that it "will guard against campaign abuses and will work to build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process."

Some question arose about enforcement of the law, although Mr. Nixon insisted it will be enforced.

A Justice Department section which had responsibility for violations of the Corrupt Practices Act was disbanded last August and its duties split between two other sections.

N.Y. Man Finds and Returns Negotiable \$1.6 Million Check

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—How a sharp-eyed electrician cleared up a \$1.655,200 worth of worry for a Texas grain exporter was disclosed today.

The electrician, Norris Wilson, 41, turned over a negotiable \$1,655,200 cashier's check to the grain dealer, Goodpasture Inc., of Houston, after the company and its bank had spent a frantic 24 hours looking for it.

A messenger had lost the check payment by the government of Pakistan for a wheat shipment in the financial district here on Friday.

Mr. Wilson, who works for the assay office of the Treasury Department, was walking to the subway from work on Friday when he spotted a plain white envelope on the sidewalk. The check was inside.

"I was with some friends," Mr. Wilson recalled. "I showed them the amount on the check and we all laughed about it and kept going."

At his home in St. Albans, Queens, Mr. Wilson had some second thoughts and looked at the check again, then showed it to his wife, Virginia. Gradually it occurred to them that the check was real. They tried to call the National Bank of Pakistan, 99 Wall Street, on which the check was drawn, but by then the office had closed. So they put the check aside until morning.

Traut Kennedy, executive vice-president of Goodpasture, explained



Value-Added Tax Provides For Rebates

Nixon Project Spares Poor, Middle Groups

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's tentative plan for a value-added tax includes rebates of at least part of the tax not just to poor families but to those well into the upper-middle-income category—for example, a family of four with an income of \$20,000 a year.

The rebate plan has been designed to blunt a main argument by opponents of the tax. This is that a value-added tax, which is a type of national sales tax, costs the poor proportionately more than the middle class, and the rich more than the rich.

The rebate plan is contained in the draft version of the tax that President Nixon has submitted for study to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, an organization of federal, state and local officials.

Other features of the draft plan that have not previously been disclosed include the following:

• The rate of the tax would be 2 1/2 or 3 percent. It would be paid at every step of the manufacturing and distribution process on all products and nearly all services.

• The proceeds of the tax would be turned over to the states to finance public primary and secondary schools, but only if none of the proceeds of a local property tax are used to finance public education.

• A state could remain eligible to receive its share of the value-added tax if it enacted a statewide property tax and used its proceeds to finance public education. But the statewide property tax would be limited to a tax on industrial and commercial property. Residential property could not be covered.

• The plan to rebate all of the value-added tax to the poor and part of it to most of the middle class would greatly reduce the amount of revenue that would be raised by the tax.

• The administration has estimated that a 3 percent value-added tax would raise \$18 billion, without the rebate, given the current size of the economy. A \$16 billion figure that was publicized earlier was based on 1970 levels of economic activity.

• Sometime this summer, it will become the nation's first city in more than 70 years to open a new region-wide rapid transit network.

• To discourage use of private cars for commuting, the city last year levied a 25 percent tax on downtown parking lots.

• The city's internal transit system is being modernized at a cost of \$65.5 million, in a project that includes construction of new cable cars and the first major extension of an American streetcar line in more than 25 years.

• Discounts to auto commuters have been eliminated on the Golden Gate Bridge. And instead of abolishing tolls when bridge construction bonds were paid off last July, the income was earmarked to subsidize a new commuter bus line that started operating over the bridge Jan. 3.

• Ferryboats, which had disappeared after the city's two major bridges were built, have been revived.

We've told the state they can build all the freeways they want—if they're underground," Mayor Joseph L. Alioto said recently.

It is a view that seems to be unanimous among local political leaders.

San Francisco's famous hills and bay are two major reasons for its transportation problems.

The hills are an obstacle course to mobility both within the city and to traffic moving through it.

San Francisco's position at the tip of a peninsula is a natural barrier to urban sprawl.

Last fall, the city's voters rejected a proposal that would have limited future office building construction to five stories.

The vote is likely to accelerate construction of high-rise buildings, a trend some have disparaged as the "Manhattanization" of San Francisco.

More office towers will inevitably mean more suburban commuters. The number increased 50 percent between 1960 and 1966, and a recent City Planning Department analysis projected that as many as 30,000 additional automobiles would be attempting to enter and leave downtown during the peak period of 1980.



COAL STRIKE—Police struggling with pickets of the striking coal miners outside the West Midlands Gas Board's Salford coke depot in Birmingham yesterday.

Violence Erupts in 5th Week Of British Coalminers' Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 7 (AP).—Britain's nationwide coalminers' strike entered its fifth week today and erupted into brawls as picketing miners clashed with police outside a giant coke depot in Birmingham.

A worsening of Britain's power shortage was averted today when electricity workers decided to accept a 7 3/4 percent pay increase, Reuters reported.

The agreement between electricity workers and management was seen as a setback for the miners.

The violence began as 300 police lined arms in an effort to hold back more than 500 angry miners. The miners were trying to stop trucks from entering or leaving the depot, which contains 100,000 tons of coke, the biggest fuel store left in the industrial Midlands region of England.

Earlier the miners managed to rout most of the walking trucks with a broadside of pies, fruit and eggs. Then two trucks forced their way through the picket lines, and the miners turned their fury onto the police. One policeman was punched in the stomach and had to be taken to a hospital. Others had their helmets knocked off as they grappled with the pickets.

The House labor panel voted 5 to 3 on party lines against Mr. Nixon's proposal to order the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union members back to work while a three member arbitration panel would dictate settlement terms within 40 days.

Instead the group approved legislation to empower him to obtain a 60-day back-to-work contract order during which the longshoremen would be required to handle agricultural products bound for Hawaii and military cargoes.

Earthquakes Continue to Jolt Ancona

5 Billion Reduction

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The rebate provisions would reduce the revenue yield of the tax by about \$5 billion, leaving about \$13 billion as the net yield of the tax.

That amount is between a quarter and a third of current local governmental outlays for public primary and secondary education.

Despite its heavy cost in lost revenue, the administration views the rebate plan as essential if it is going to attempt to get a value-added tax through Congress—which promises to be a difficult matter even with the rebate plan included.

Discouraging use of private cars for commuting, the city last year levied a 25 percent tax on downtown parking lots.

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Despite its heavy cost in lost revenue, the administration views the rebate plan as essential if it is going to attempt to get a value-added tax through Congress—which promises to be a difficult matter even with the rebate plan included.

The draft plan would rebate all of the value-added tax to people below a specified income level and rebate part of the tax to people above that level. The rebate would decrease as income increased, to where there would be no rebate at all above the income level of \$20,000 for a family of four.

The amount of money that would be rebated would not be the actual amount paid out in value-added taxes, even at the bottom of the income scale. Instead, it would be a flat amount at each level of income. For poor families, the rebate would approximate full reimbursement for value-added taxes paid.

The administration has estimated that about 10,000 residents were staying in their homes. The rest were huddled in tent cities erected by the army, in surrounding villages in the hills or in buses and trains turned into dormitories.

Many inhabitants fled, officials said, because they remembered the earthquake of 1963 which devastated much of the area, located about 130 miles northeast of Rome.

The center of the shocks, scientists said, was located about seven miles offshore in the Adriatic.

Shops, bars and restaurants in Ancona remained closed. The docks were idle. Offices and plants were shut and the city's only newspaper did not publish.

The explosions occurred in compressor stations of the Dutch Gas Union network, which exports natural gas to Belgium, France and West Germany. The first, at Ravenstein, set off a fire which caused an estimated \$300,000 worth of damage. The other, at Ommen, caused little damage.

Police at Ommen announced that a dynamite charge had been discovered outside the fence of the compressor station and had been exploded harmlessly.

Argentina Ties to China

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The Argentine government today announced it was establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, in Peking.

U.S. Union Sues Government on Wage Controls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—A labor union sued the Nixon administration last week alleging it exempted too few workers from wage controls.

At issue is a ruling by President Nixon's Cost of Living Council lifting wage controls from persons earning up to \$1.90 an hour or about 15 percent of rank-and-file workers.

The government's Pay Board had said earlier that Congress meant the figure to be higher, exempting more workers.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers asked the U.S. District Court here to set the figure at \$3.35 an hour, which would exempt closer to half of all rank-and-file workers.

"President Nixon has seen fit to jam a lid on the wages of the principal victims of inflation, the millions of workers near the bottom of the economic ladder," union president Paul Jennings declared.

3-Inch Snow in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The first significant snowfall of the winter has blanketed the New York metropolitan area with up to three inches of snow.

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Page 4—Tuesday, February 8, 1972 *

Television Diplomacy

If it had not been preceded by ping-pong diplomacy, the advent of international negotiation on television might have had greater impact. If it were not that men—and women, and children—are dying in Southeast Asia, more amusement might have been derived from the juxtaposition of Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, and William F. Rogers, secretary of state of the United States, on "Face the Nation."

As it is, there will doubtless be more interest in the substance of the television discussions than in the use of this new tool of diplomacy—more attention paid to the message than the medium. Little that was new, came through in the interviews, although the nuances of persistent differences are being minutely examined. It is all too evident that Hanoi is offering no golden bridge for an American retreat from Vietnam; those who favor such a retreat—and that means nearly everyone in the United States—must face up to the implications of Hanoi's apparent decision to let the killing continue rather than risk a political settlement.

To be sure, Hanoi will still talk—but it has been harping on essentially the same string for many years now. It may say—as Mr. Thuy did—that the election of President Thieu interposed new barriers to peace.

Dilemma in Rhodesia

Upon drafting the formula for possible eventual majority rule that it intended to end Rhodesia's rebellion, Britain sent a commission to its erstwhile colony to determine whether the terms were acceptable to the people: both to the quarter-million whites and the five million blacks. The Pearce Commission's explicit mandate was to explain the terms, which are complex, and to learn the people's views of them. Its unavoidable implicit mandate was to sell the settlement, by indicating fairly, in our view—that the most likely alternatives were, for the Smith regime, further world ostracism and economic pressure, and for the Africans, the conversion of the Smith government into a fully hardened apartheid state like South Africa. Working against the commission were, of course, the Smith regime's rigidity and its hopes of further breaking the economic and political embargoes slapped on it in 1965; and the rising political consciousness of Rhodesia's blacks—their demand for, in effect, freedom now.

Clearly, Mr. Smith admitted the Pearce Commission in the expectation that African opposition to the settlement would be modest, or at any rate contained. Precisely the opposite occurred: The commission's arrival touched off perhaps the most genuine democratic exercise in Rhodesia's history. In urban areas where tribal ways have weakened, larger popular demonstrations broke out and a dozen or more Africans were killed. Even in the rural tribal trust lands where the newly formed black nationalist African National Council was not allowed to operate, the chiefs—who are paid government hands—failed to muster shows of support for the proposed settlement. Eight supposedly tame Africans sitting in the Lower House reject-

ed the settlement terms. How the Pearce Commission will interpret these expressions is uncertain. It is to remain in Rhodesia another month before filing its report.

There is a fair consensus now that the only certain way to prevent a white minority from fastening its hold on Rhodesia indefinitely would have been for Britain's then-Labor government to have used force when Rhodesia first broke away in 1965. But the moment passed, and with it, one might add, Labor's moral authority to urge any like course today. In 1972 it is inconceivable that a Conservative government could consider the use of force, indeed, it has tried to make the deal which is undergoing its "test of acceptance" in Rhodesia now. Its own powerlessness is the central theme of the contemporary British lament.

There are those who would compel Africans to reject the admittedly imperfect compromise offered by Prime Minister Heath. They must accept, however, a responsibility to offer a viable alternative. Strong as the Viet Cong myth may be, it has yet to be proven out on the ground in Rhodesia. Black insurgents have proved no particular problem for the Smith regime, which in any event can and does call on neighboring South Africa for aid. At the least, Americans can avoid undermining the African cause by making gestures of support for Rhodesian white rule. Just such a gesture was made recently when Congress opened the way for Rhodesian chrome to enter the United States legally for the first time since 1965. Some American citizens have announced they plan to demonstrate at the docks when the first shipments of Rhodesian chrome arrive. They will be demonstrating for human dignity.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Italy: The Crisis Deepens

It is symbolic of the sad state of Italy's political and economic health that Rome was paralyzed by a general strike, called to protest soaring living costs, the day after Emilio Colombo gave up his effort to form a new government. So the political crisis drags on in the midst of deepening recession. Over the weekend President Leone made another attempt to form a new government, but the probability is that he will have to dissolve parliament a year early and call new elections this spring.

There will be risks for all of Italy's democratic parties in entering a premature election campaign from a backdrop of disarray and disunity. But most of them may conclude that an attempt to struggle on for another year in drift and instability would bring even greater dangers. It would be extremely difficult for any government in that pre-election climate to take the unpopular decisions necessary to revive the sagging economy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Crisis in Ulster

The shootings in Londonderry are a crime unprecedented in its cruelty. Attempts are being made in London to cover it up by truly repugnant subterfuges.

Such is the landed "democracy" whose

Spring elections would have at least the positive by-product of postponing a referendum aimed at the repeal of Italy's divorce law—a referendum certain to divide the country dangerously on religious lines and to throw the Christian Democrats into camp with the Fascists. Postponement would give the democratic parties a chance to amend the law to render it acceptable to Catholics, thus making the referendum unnecessary.

Mr. Colombo failed in his attempt to form a government mostly because his own Christian Democratic leaders insisted on drastic changes in the fourteen-month-old divorce law that the "lay" democratic parties could not accept. So the Christian Democrats must take the blame for Mr. Colombo's failure and they will also be held primarily responsible if spring elections bring the gains now expected for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1872

PRINCETON, N.J.—To the huge relief of the worried editors, the annual compilation of the views of the members of the freshman class at Princeton have been completed and the world may now ponder what these "brains" contain. Ninety-nine of Princeton's

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 8, 1897

PARIS.—The celebration of the 119th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of alliance between France and America was most fittingly chosen by the Sons of the Revolution for their banquet on Saturday night in New York. The occasion was seized upon to renew expressions



Miss Devlin: At the Barricades

By Bernadette Devlin

CROOKSTOWN, Northern Ireland—What Britain must do is take its troops out of Northern Ireland now. People will ask: What will happen when the troops come out? After the Sunday in Derry (Jan. 30), that's pretty sick question.

When people ask you who will protect you, the British Army goes, the question we ask is who will protect us from the British Army? And so they should take their troops out now and seek a political settlement.

The only political settlement that will be of any consequence to the people of the North of Ireland is one that improves their standard of living, both economically and socially, and that means a radical economic program. In the immediate sense, interment has got to be ended.

Sees More Violence

We have the kind of legislation against marching that led to 13 people being killed. One no longer has a right to march in a peaceful demonstration—that's against the law—and one no longer has the right to publish articles against the State—that's against the law. Unless these things are ended, then more and more people, feeling themselves deprived of any democratic means of objecting, will turn to violence as the only way they can see of fighting their way out of the corner into which the government has pushed them.

I am asked whether there would not be large-scale bloodshed if the troops left. My answer is: We've had it. We've had it from the British Army.

If we have to defend ourselves against the might of an organized army, we'll defend our areas, our bodies and ourselves against anybody else's army.

The British Army does not afford us protection. We afford ourselves what protection we need against any comers, and the training we've had in being forced to do it against the British Army will certainly stand up.

Looking at it from the point of view of the vast majority of the Protestants, their economic condition is not essentially a great deal better than the economic condition of the majority of the Catholics here. They have 10 percent unemployment, a low-wage problem, a shortage of decent housing.

The Protestants cannot be asked, nor would I ask the Catholic community here, to join the existing Irish Republic, because it makes little difference to the people whether their unemployment benefit is paid in Bank of England notes or Bank of Ireland notes. And their problem is unemployment benefit instead of work.

Battle Fronts

There are two battle fronts at the moment. The long-term problem is to create a country in which the people of Ireland can live in harmony, live in peace and live in dignity.

The immediate fight is against British imperialism, which means in its most immediate terms that we have got to have barricades on the fringes of the Catholic ghettoes. We have got to keep the British Army from coming into those areas interned people,

happen if the British Army pull out.

I doubt that the Protestant community would make massive attacks on the Catholics at this stage. But if they did, then we would have to defend ourselves as we are doing at the moment.

Anti-British feeling is running very high in all of Ireland at the moment. If Jack Lynch (the Dublin Premier) attempted to take any real action at the moment against Republicans in the South of Ireland, against any of those now on trial in the South of Ireland, his government would fall. I'm not a prophet. Whether lots more people die or not depends on the British Army. They're killing them.

Bernadette Devlin is a member of Parliament from Ulster. This was written for The New York Times special features service.

To Grow and to Die—III

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—A hundred years ago John Stuart Mill urged human society to limit its population and wealth and seek "the stationary state." He had a vision of a cramped and depopulated earth. He sincerely hoped, he said, that men "will be content to be stationary long before necessity compels them to it."

Mill's was a premature vision, and for a long time hardly anyone shared it. Now, suddenly, impressive scientific evidence is being put to us that necessity compels an early end to the dominant earthly ambition of economic growth. For the exponential growth of population and production is putting strain on our environment that cannot be sustained.

To talk about limiting growth as a philosophical matter is easy enough. But when one begins to consider the specific changes of course that would be required of mankind, the difficulties are soon seen to be enormous. The economic habits of a millennium, the motivations, the very conception of a good society would be affected.

Slice of the Pie

The whole question of equality as a social goal, for example, would be transformed. In most societies, East and West, there are gross inequalities of wealth today. They are made politically tolerable in good part by the notion of the whole economic pie growing constantly larger so that everyone can have a bigger slice, that is why politicians from Brezhnev to Edward Heath promise their constituents faster economic growth.

But what happens if everyone in a society knows that there can be no increase in the total volume of material goods? Is it still bearable that one man has three cars in his garage and another not enough to eat?

Similar considerations affect our traditional view of competition as a motivating economic force. Leading ecologists say we must adopt a policy of no net increase in capital investment from now on.

that new forms of social control would have to be imposed on production, on marketing, on advertising? And how would these be squared with our ideas of freedom?

Dangerous Dream

Equality is an issue not only within but between societies. If the ecologists are right, then it is foolish and dangerous for developing countries to dream of having industrial economies and a standard of material wealth like the developed world's.

But how can the rich few advise the poor many that they will be better off forsaking the old material goals? And does not that again imply a change in one's whole view of social organization, toward a less material society on the Chinese model, with enough for everyone to eat but little competition for goods or ease? Does it not follow in international as in national life that an end to growth must not be an imposition by the rich on the poor and hence requires a fresh commitment to a decent level of equality?

Mere to state such problems is to make one thing evident: the complete irrelevance of most of today's political concerns to the most important problem facing the world in the long run. And not very long at that.

There are men in government who understand that certainly there are in Europe and the Americas and Japan—but the leaders they advise are too busy trying to win this year's election to be interrupted with such disturbing thoughts. And those who understand that earth is finite read the news with an ironic sense of unreality. The politicians are still talking about

more guns and more goods while the scientists know that limits are the urgent need.

One can look at the future projected by the ecologists and be shaken by what it asks for survival. Or one can regard it as a challenge to man's psyche and organizing skills.

Powerless to Act

A correspondent, one who has begun to be convinced of the inescapable significance of exponential growth, writes to argue that men who understand will nevertheless be powerless to act effectively. For who, he asks, are the "we" who can take remedial steps? Even if the United States now rejected the growth falacy, how would that matter if the rest of the world went on as before?

In a world of nation-states, the correspondent writes, "we are fools not to eat, drink and be merry because there is not and cannot be any 'we' who can prevent 'us' from dying tomorrow." And I and mine expect to die last."

The unwillingness of politicians is to make one thing evident: far as far as makes for a commanding view of the world. But there is another, a more hopeful view of human nature. Like John Stuart Mill, those of this mind will think that a stable state is not only necessary but desirable—a society in which the mind and the arts would matter more than owning goods. They will hope that man will adapt as he has before. It may seem ironic, but those prepared to grapple with the idea of doom will be the optimists.

THOMAS P. WELDON, Paris

Bernard Levin

From London:

It was the schoolboy's dream of a department store....

Gamage's was a plain store for plain people, and the plain people of London went there. Now it is going....

London has lost part of itself today.

LONDON.—This, I am afraid, is going to be what S. J. Perelman called, "The night the old nostalgia burned down." Suppose a New Yorker picked up his paper and read that Bloomingdale's, that Gimbel's, and that Macy's, was going out of business? Would not a tear start unbidden to his eye? Well, so it is this week with London. For Gamage's, the department store that everybody loved like a rather seedy favorite uncle, is to close and be pulled down, and some doubts hideously complex of offices and other rubbish is to be erected in its place. Ichabod! Ichabod!

London has, of course, many famous department stores. Best known internationally is perhaps Selfridge's, which was when it began by far the largest in the world; it achieved fame in its early days through the extraordinarily acute eye for publicity possessed by its founder, Gordon Selfridge. He staged the first world championship bridge tournament on the premises, and received a bonus of newsworthiness when Sir Colburt fell through a skylight in the course of the proceedings and very nearly killed himself. And it still has an echo of those gay days in the fact that its Christmas decorations are the most spectacular (though by no means the most tasteful) in all London, and light up Oxford Street both literally and metaphorically.

Always Crowded

But best of all, it was a mess. Perhaps it was the effect of the art that conceals art, but the goods at Gamage's seemed to be piled into huge, random heaps. One would be examining a couple of tons of bread knives, turn round too sharply, and find one had knocked over an immense column of bicycles, writing paper, or suitcases—or indeed all three. I have heard it said—I do not know on what authority—that it had the worst record for shoplifters of any store in London, and the difficulty of finding somebody to take your money when you had selected your item suggests that the claim might well be true.

Yet London loved Gamage's, and nobody would hear a word against it. Certainly there was no time of year, or of day when it was not crowded to suffocation. Somehow, the people who ran it had understood that London needed a store where nobody would feel socially embarrassed at being out of his or her depth. If Harrods was for the smart folk and Selfridge's for the middle classes, Gamage's was where the working man and his wife felt at home. The goods were the kind the customers recognized, and the customers knew that the goods would wear well. There was nothing fancy at Gamage's (though I did once ring them up, in despair after trying what seemed like every other store in the country, to ask if they had a Father Christmas beard). And a very cool voice replied ("Straight or wavy?"). There was nothing that spoke of aspirations, of self-betterment, of keeping up with the neighbors. Gamage's was a plain store for plain people, and the plain people of London went there.

Now it is going. I do not know what, if anything, this says about the changing pattern of public taste; perhaps people no longer want what Gamage's sold, and no longer want the way they sold it. But whatever the reason, London has lost a part of itself this day.

Letters

Ulster Priorities

On Page 1 of the INT'L, Feb. 2, there appeared a photograph of Lord Widgery, who will conduct inquiry into the previous Sunday's Londonderry violence in which 13 persons died. On the second page of the same edition there is a small story that a doctor who attended postmortem examinations of the 13 persons killed said that most of them were shot in the back. I hope that there are others that had the same feeling as myself in this regard, which is: the report of the shootings in the back should have been headlines on Page 1 and the photograph of the Lord Chief Justice Widgery complete with his supercilious smile should have been relegated to the back page.

THOMAS P. WELDON, Paris

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered.

Dayan Fears Cairo Threats Of New War

Meets in Washington With Laird, Rogers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today he takes Egyptian threats to start a new war "quite seriously."

After a 90-minute conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the Israeli official said in response to a reporter's question that it is "always possible for them (the Egyptians) to open fire."

However, he stressed the hope that negotiations will start "in the near future" with Egypt, at least on the U.S.-proposed reopening of the Suez Canal.

Tight Security

Gen. Dayan is in the United States for a one-week fund-raising tour. He lunched today with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird at the Pentagon amid security measures which, according to veteran correspondents, were the tightest ever taken.

At the State Department, on the other hand, there were no visible signs of security and Gen. Dayan volunteered to be interviewed in front of a battery of television cameras.

"We discussed the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views about it, including the prospect of proximity talks," Gen. Dayan said of his talks with Mr. Rogers.

The proximity talks would be held in a New York hotel where the Egyptian and Israeli delegations would stay under one roof without direct contact with each other.

Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco would shuttle between the two in an effort to arrange a Suez settlement.

Gen. Dayan said, "Our government is ready to join him in the proximity talks and I have reconfirmed that."

Asked about the decision of the Nixon administration to resume delivery of Phantom and Skyhawk planes to Israel, Gen. Dayan said that "now we feel better."

He declined to say how many planes Israel will receive or even that they include Phantoms.

Eban Skeptical

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today he was "skeptical" about whether reopening the Suez Canal without an Israeli troop withdrawal from its eastern bank was the next right move in the Middle East conflict.

Asked by an interviewer on a nationally televised program whether such a move was feasible, Mr. Eban said: "I am very skeptical. The next move must be the initiation of... the details of negotiations the United States had in mind when it invited us to discuss a partial settlement (to reopen the Suez Canal.)"

Sadat Back In Cairo After 4-Nation Tour

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat returned to Cairo today following visits to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and consultations with his Arab allies in Syria and Libya.

Mr. Sadat flew from Benghazi, where he discussed with Col. Muammar Qaddafi methods of dealing with what newspapers called the "American-Israeli alliance."

In Benghazi, the Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Sadat and Col. Qaddafi reviewed the Egyptian leader's visit to Moscow and Yugoslavia where he pledged to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Col. Qaddafi publicly has condemned negotiations, saying war is the only way to regain occupied Arab territory. Mr. Sadat had emphasized that theme, but after his Moscow talk he switched to a peace line.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Akhbar said the two leaders focused their attention on dealing with "the Arabs' common honor, represented in the alliance between the United States and Israel."

Palestine Area, Desert Centers Covered by Snow

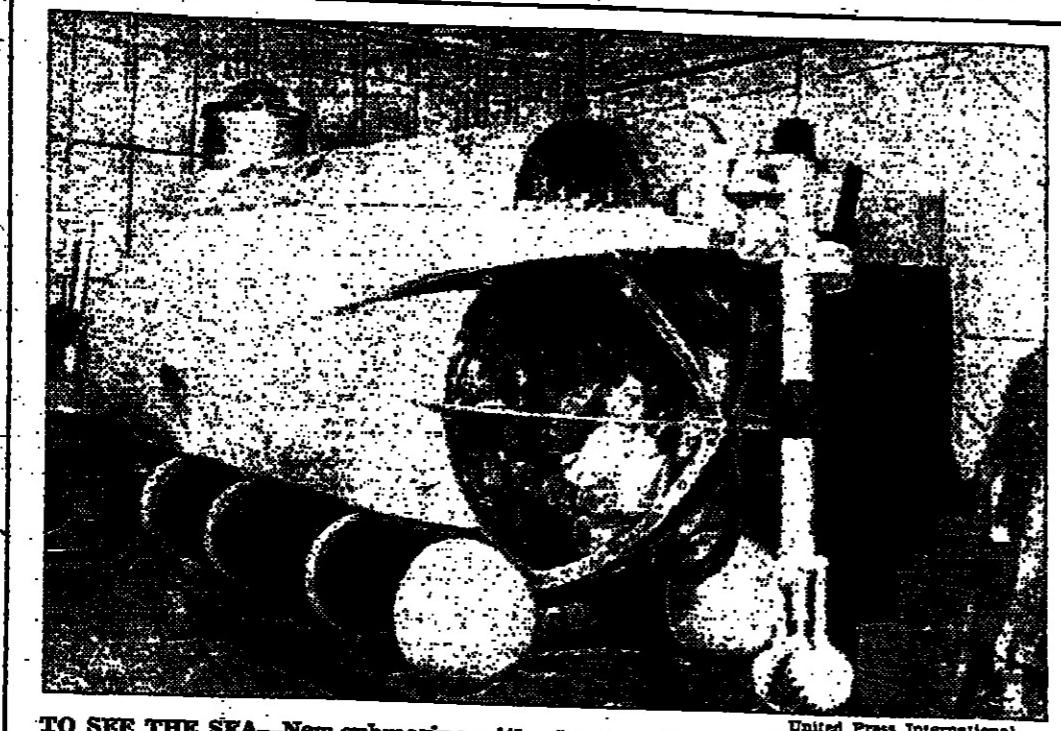
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Heavy snowfall trapped members of parliament inside the Knesset building today as snow storms and torrential rains swept across Israel for the second consecutive day.

Israel radio said by nightfall an eight-inch blanket of snow brought traffic to a virtual standstill and cut off power supply and telephone connections in large sections of the city. Trees felled by an overload of snow wrought the damage. No accidents were reported.

The radio said heavy snow cut off the communities of Ramallah and Nablus, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Jordan, Syria Hit

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—Employees at La Presse, which has the largest circulation of any French-language newspaper in North America, voted yesterday to return to work, ending a six-month labor dispute and clearing the way for the newspaper, closed since Oct. 27, to resume publication.



TO SEE THE SEA—New submarine with glass pressure hull in San Diego can dive to 1,500 feet. Built for oceanographic research, glass allows for better observation. United Press International

Their Literary Falling Out in the 1920s

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Specialists have long believed that Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain once had a staff writer named Charles de Gaulle and that they had a falling out. Now: The De Gaulle family has released their full literary correspondence for publication in a weekly magazine.

The letters disclose that De Gaulle, as a captain, was just as proud and irascible as he would be later as a statesman. Book publishers and military commandants alike may find the exchange breathtaking.

From 1923 to 1927, De Gaulle was engaged full time in writing a book for Pétain, the hero of Verdun and vice-chairman of the Supreme War Council. The work was to be called "The Soldier," an analysis of the comportment of the French military in history.

No Writer

The marshal, admittedly no writer, was pleased at the captain's first chapter and told him so. Pétain was elected to the Académie Française, guardian of French literary tradition.

The manuscript of the chapter in question, with the marshal's few suggested changes and De Gaulle's tart rejection of them, pleased writers here more than editors and disciplinarians. The book was in the same regal, elegant 18th-century style that would characterize all of De Gaulle's writings.

"One passage," typical of De Gaulle's—and Pétain's—devotion to the army and their disdain for politicians, describes the leaders of the French Revolution as stripping their military chiefs "of prestige; often of life, sometimes of honor."

The marshal transposed the last two phrases to read "sometimes of honor, often of life," in the margin. The captain wrote tartly, as to a dull editor, "It's an ascension: prestige, life, honor." Thereafter, Pétain stopped fussing with De Gaulle's copy. But toward the end of 1927, their relations seemed to have cooled.

De Gaulle, now a major in eastern France, learned that other ghosts had been assigned to expand the work and wrote Pétain demanding "with respectful insistence," that "you submit to another pen what I have submitted only to you." De Gaulle said that since the word of his authorship would in any case get out, the marshal must "acknowledge" his collaborator prominently in a preface.

The ghost was demanding a

Mollifying Reply

Pétain wrote a mollifying reply, promising to mention him in the preface and leave his copy alone. De Gaulle would tell friends later that Pétain's handwritten letters were always friendly, while the typewritten ones were hostile. He concluded that Pétain's staff was

stirring up the quarrel.

In any case, Pétain cooled on "The Soldier" and it never appeared. His several notes to De Gaulle thereafter were friendly, until De Gaulle wrote the

Pope Sees Aides Of Russia Church; Links Discussed

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI today met a high-level delegation from the Russian Orthodox Church which has come here to discuss collaboration with the Catholic Church in the training of priests, Vatican officials said.

The officials believe that if such collaboration could eventually be established, it would mark a major step forward in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican as well as between the two churches.

The Russian delegation of four is led by Archbishop Filaret of Dimitrov, auxiliary of the patriarch of Moscow and rector of the Zagorsk Academy and seminary near Moscow.

The idea of establishing collaboration was explored last August by the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, head of the Jesuit order, during a visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Toffler was selected for his best-selling essay "Future Shock."

Mr. Tarkis won his share of the honorary award for his novel "La Cité à la Dérive" (City Adrift). Other winners of the award, founded in 1948 to recognize the work of foreign writers with fewer than three publications in French translation, include Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

'Future Shock' Author Wins French Prize

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—The American writer Alvin Toffler and Cairo-born novelist Shatta Tarkis, who lives in Greece, will share the 1971 Foreign Book of the Year Prize, awarded by a jury of French journalists and writers. It was announced today.

Mr. Toffler was selected for his best-selling essay "Future Shock." Mr. Tarkis won his share of the honorary award for his novel "La Cité à la Dérive" (City Adrift). Other winners of the award, founded in 1948 to recognize the work of foreign writers with fewer than three publications in French translation, include Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

La Presse, Montreal, Ends 3½-Month Strike

MONTRÉAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—Employees at La Presse, which has the largest circulation of any French-language newspaper in North America, voted yesterday to return to work, ending a six-month labor dispute and clearing the way for the newspaper, closed since Oct. 27, to resume publication.

On the comedy side, former model Twiggy won two awards: "Sunday Bloody Sunday" and "Best foreign language film: "The Policeman," Israel.

Jane Fonda Wins Film Award, Vietnam Veteran Accepts It

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 7 (Reuters)—Jane Fonda won the best dramatic actress award from the Hollywood Foreign Press Association last night and sent a young Vietnam war veteran to collect it.

BARRY ROMO, 24, Californian co-ordinator for Vietnam Veterans Against the War, said he had been asked by the actress to pick up her "Golden Globe" prize.

Miss Fonda, an active anti-war campaigner, won the award for her role in "The Homecoming," a film about Christmas in the country.

Other winners included:

- Best screenplay: "The Hospital" by Paddy Chayefsky.
- Best supporting actress: Ann Margret, "Carroll Knowledge."
- Best supporting actor: Ben Johnson, "The Last Picture Show."
- Most promising new actor: Gene Hackman, director: William Friedkin and for the best dramatic motion picture.
- Best foreign film in English: "Sunday Bloody Sunday."
- Best foreign language film: "The Policeman," Israel.

Gen. O. Ward Dies; Fought In Two Wars

Led U.S. Troops in 1st, 2d World Conflicts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP)—Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, 80, a decorated career Army officer who led troops in combat in both world wars, died Friday at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver.

A 1914 graduate of West Point, Gen. Ward's career began in service with cavalry units on the Mexican border during the campaign against Pancho Villa.

During World War I, he participated in five major campaigns in France with the 10th Field Artillery.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1918, he took the 1st Armored Division from Fort Knox, Ky., to North Africa, where he was wounded in the fighting against the German Afrika Korps.

He later led the 20th Armored Division in Europe from October, 1944, until the war's end. His last assignment before retirement in 1953 was chief of the office of military history.

Irene N. Mishkowt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP)—Irene N. Mishkowt, 89, daughter of an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy, lady-in-waiting to the last imperial czarina and granddaughter of Russian composer Peter Tschaikovsky, died Saturday after collapsing at her home here.

The marshal exploded. In a typewritten letter, he said that the chapters were a staff paper and that he had locked them up, prefacing it to be called "The Soldier," in his files because of De Gaulle's claim to authorship. He forbade publication of what he wrote.

A few years later, a Vichy court condemned De Gaulle in absentia to death for treason. After the Liberation, a court passed the same sentence upon the marshal. But the general commuted it to life imprisonment. "Old age is a shipwreck," he said.

Born in Sebastopol, Mrs. Mishkowt was the daughter of Adm. Nicholas, commander of the imperial yacht of the dowager czarina, the widow of Czar Alexander III.

She came to the United States in 1909, the wife of an imperial Russian naval attaché. She lived in New York during World War I and, after the death of her first husband, married Ilarion V. Mishkowt, successor to the Russian attaché.

After the Imperial Russian Embassy here closed following the Russian Revolution, she served as social secretary for a number of Washington socialites.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, Dr. George I. Mishkowt, a deputy assistant secretary of state, and Col. Basil I. Mishkowt, of Pittsburgh; a brother, Vladimir Rimsky-Korsakov (no relation to the composer), and a grandson.

Jerzy Putrament, a leading hard-line who is often referred to as chief party apologist, died with six other delegates for the last place on the board, finally winning by one vote on the second ballot.

The congress, which was considered by many observers to be the acid test of Communist party leader Edward Gierek's policy of relaxation in cultural matters, seemed to repudiate, to some extent, the hard-line policy toward opposition intellectuals established under Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1968.

For the first time in the history of the Writers' Union there was more than one candidate for the post of president, delegates observed.

Although 76-year-old former President Jaroslaw Kroszakiewicz was re-elected, he faced strong opposition from a liberal candidate, Ignacy Newery. Mr. Kroszakiewicz, described as being mid-of-the-road politically, received 64 votes to Mr. Newery's 46.

The last Writers' Congress, in 1969, followed a government crackdown on opposition intellectuals, especially Jews. Many liberal writers were expelled, and the entire executive board came under the control of party stalwarts. The 1969 congress changed the union statutes enabling the executive board to dismiss writers summarily.

The new statutes, which will be presented to the union for approval later this year, are expected to provide for a "collegial count," which will have ultimate power on all questions of membership.

The officials believe that if such collaboration could eventually be established, it would mark a major step forward in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican as well as between the two churches.

The Russian delegation of four is led by Archbishop Filaret of Dimitrov, auxiliary of the patriarch of Moscow and rector of the Zagorsk Academy and seminary near Moscow.

Sources said Yugoslavia has suggested moving the Geneva meetings to Belgrade, where, as host, it could invite East Germany.

Within the limitations of American policy toward the Soviet Union, Thompson was the most effective of our Moscow envoys over the last 20 or 25 years. He understood Soviet motivations very clearly, as he demonstrated in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. He recalled then that the Russians were not so much concerned with Cuba or missiles as with obtaining a bargaining position on other matters. His advice to President Kennedy was more profoundly based than that of many of his counsellors."

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Finnish President Urho Kekkonen asked Mr. Paasio to attempt to form a government last week. Mr. Paasio so far has consulted with the Communists, the center, liberal and Swedish parties, making it possible to say with assurance that Berlin is—and will remain—tied to and part of the free world."

Discussing Mr. Thompson's ambassadorial role, Prof. Adam Ulam of Harvard, a Soviet-affairs specialist, said recently:

"Within the limitations of American policy toward the Soviet Union, Thompson was the most effective of our Moscow envoys over the last 20 or 25 years. He understood Soviet motivations very clearly, as he demonstrated in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. He recalled then that the Russians were not so much concerned with Cuba or missiles as with obtaining a bargaining position on other matters. His advice to President Kennedy was more profoundly based than that of many of his counsellors."

The son of a rancher, Llewellyn Thompson was born in Las Animas, Colo., on Aug. 24, 1904. As a youth, he worked on his father's spread, in a general store and in a logging camp in western Washington. On a boat trip from Seattle to Los Angeles, he met a retired consul, whose account of his life as diplomat excited and inspired the young man. Back home, he enrolled in the University of Colorado and worked his way through.

After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1928, he attended the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University in Washington and was appointed a Foreign Service officer in January, 1929. He began his career as a vice-consul in Ceylon, shifting to Geneva in 1933 and moving up to consul in 1937. Meanwhile, he

had been promoted to chargé d'affaires ad interim.

Only the Communists have laid down clear conditions for cooperation in a coalition, and these include a rejection of any arrangement between Finland and the European Economic Community.

Finland will continue negotiations in Brussels Thursday aimed at obtaining a free trade agreement with the EEC for industrial goods.

However, Finland's chief negotiator with the EEC, Pentti Uusitalo, left for Moscow today with a group of Finnish economic experts to study the possibility of cooperation with Comecon, Eastern Europe's economic community.

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MUSIC IN MARSEILLES

Penderecki's 'Devils'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Since its world premiere in Hamburg in 1969, Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun" has been making the rounds of opera houses of avant-garde inclinations and has been recorded. It arrived in France over the weekend as the main offering of Marseilles' second Festival of Contemporary Opera.

Both dramatically and musically, it is pretty strong stuff. The story is currently familiar from the Ken Russell film, and earlier from John Whiting's play and the original literary source, Aldous Huxley's case study of witch hunting. It tells the real story of how the sexual hysteria of a chapter of Ursuline nuns in a small French town was encouraged and used by Richelieu and his lieutenants to override political opposition and destroy a priest, who was burned at the stake more than the enemies he had made than

Yet as gripping as the music is and as adroit as Margherita Wallmann's staging was here, the horrors it relates are so strong, the sexual frenzy of the "possessed" nuns so extreme, the farcical elements so grotesque, that on the stage the opera sometimes seemed unable to realize its own intensity and festered instead on the brink of unintended comedy.

Sometimes the laughter seemed sought for, as in the rather too Offenbachian figures of Manon and Adam, the clownish doctor and apothecary who were Father Urbain Grandier's chief enemies in Loudun. Elsewhere it was not, as when the nakedness of the nuns could be all too easily detected as theatrical deception.

But in general the opera's 30 brief scenes unfolded quickly and



The "possessed" nuns in the Marseilles production of "The Devils of Loudun."

with strong impact. Miss Wallmann staged the nuns' mass dementia with shrewd choreographic sense and Grandier's torture and humiliation with gruesome power, and the reality of the devils in the nuns' minds was strikingly suggested in an excursion that routed a visible demon up into the stage flies.

The most repellent of the rites of exorcism—the one Huxley calls Sister Jeanne's "miraculous exorcism"—was mercifully hidden by a sheet, although the shrieks and writhings behind it were electrifying enough.

Hélène Thézan was outstanding in the central role of Sister Jeanne, singing her frenetically difficult part strongly and suggesting much of the ambiguity that the opera cannot make explicit—now seeming really possessed, at other times calculating or remorseful. Julien Haas had little chance to suggest Grandier's monstrous charm, and made little of it, but in the third act he rose to the challenge of the priest's moving inner transformation in the face of downfall, and death.

Bernard Daydé's set was more atmospheric than specific—providing a grim space seemingly made of heavy black iron, with the large chorus (from Marseilles and the Cracow Radio) seated above and behind the action. Against this the rich colors

of his costumes stood out, although some of them were rather fantastically conceived.

The large cast and the huge musical forces, under Reynald Giovannetti's alert command, distinguished themselves, doing honor to the work and credit to the Marseilles Opera—a lot of work for a mere two performances.

The first performance Friday

was reportedly the object of some vociferous opposition, but yesterday it generated mainly enthusiasm—not only from a band of obvious partisans, but from the solid burghers and opera-house regulars that made up the bulk of the audience.

"We need fewer trade fairs,"

Count Giordano said. "Not more. Lack of coordination is suicide." He added. "Both from a fashion and an economic viewpoint, we have to join forces to offer a coherent and logical image."

Count Giordano, who has been president of Samia since 1967, is a dedicated man whose secret passion is teaching Cardinal philosophy at the university in Turin. Samia is a nonprofit, privately sponsored organization now in its 15th year which holds two fairs a year. Count Giordano said that the number of exhibitors has doubled since he took over. There are now 520 houses, whose exhibits are spread over 15,300 square meters and attract 19,000 buyers, of which 18 percent are foreigners. In size, the Samia fair comes third in Europe after Igeldo (Dusseldorf) and the French ready-to-wear salon.

The volume is hard to evaluate, Count Giordano said, but it runs into millions of dollars. "One single Spanish department store," he said, "bought \$1 million worth of merchandise. Our biggest foreign clients are Germany followed by Spain and the Middle East. But Samia caters mainly to the home market."

Parfumages

In Italy, Count Giordano said, it is estimated that 50 percent of the women dress in ready-to-wear but the men represent 7 percent. Despite the pessimistic outlook,



Lacavera's accessories: bracelets, necklaces and rings in metal and rope.

Samia opened its doors this week and with the usual brouhaha. As in most trade fairs, the styles were run-of-the-mill and mass-oriented. But it was interesting to see that the Italians are almost as quick as the Japanese these days when it comes to copying. The salon was full of the latest trends: ruffles, the sailor look, bows backs, kimono sleeves, belted coats, taffeta dresses and bright jewelry decorated with fine rope and enamel.

Here and there, Samia also had rewarding moments, especially when it came to accessories and children's wear. Miss Mary, for instance, is a young house with a fresh, linen-and-crochet approach to children's clothes. The designer, Maria Gracia Sani, is the owner's wife and a mother of two.

Another house worth noting is Two by Two. Its designer, Lida Turck, is also the owner's wife.

Music in Italy: Puccini

Makes a Florentine Debut

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Feb. 7 (UPI)—The Puccini opera "Le Villi," a work written in 1883, when the author was 25 and just a few months out of the conservatory, has just had its Florentine premiere, which was a considerable and deserved success.

"Le Villi" was composed for a new open-air contest and, although it failed to win the prize, it had influential admirers who arranged for a performance in Milan in 1884. The young, unknown musician was launched.

Like "Edgar," the opera that follows in the Puccini canon, "Le Villi" has a murky libretto by Ferdinando Fontana. Though the text has been much criticized, it is easy to follow—the story is the same as that of "Giselle"—and its two brief acts offer some good lyrical opportunities for the three singers: father, daughter and faithful lover.

Puccini actually subtitled the work "Opera Ball" and there is a long symphonic intermezzo to accompany a danced and mimed part of the story. The triumph of Puccini's later works understandably thrust "Le Villi" deeper into oblivion, so performances of it are rare even now when Italian opera houses have a regular policy of reviving little-known works by popular composers of the past.

Puccini scholars have tended to dismiss the work. William Ashbrook, in his study of Puccini's operas, calls the score "limp," but this dismissive seems unfair when one actually sees the piece in the theater. At least two of the arias—the soprano's entrance and the tenor's return—are touching and effective, and the intermezzo is also cogent and dramatic.

The Florence revival on Friday night was fortunate in the choice of tenor, the young Verlano Luchetti, with his sweet, yet virile voice. Opposite him, Mietta Sighle was an acceptable though somewhat generic heroine. Mario Zanasi sang the father with conviction. All would have been better, no doubt, if Hans George Rethen's conducting had been more supple and rhythmic.

Director Roberto Guicciardini decided to set the action in an incongruous Lehár-like 1890s. This shift allowed him to create a visually exciting and somber pantomimed funeral during the composer's widow.

The Bolshoi Theatre of Moscow will appear in Paris from March 24 to April 10 in five different programs at the Opéra, and from April 15 to May 14, also with five programs, at the Palais des Sports. "Swan Lake" and "Giselle" will be performed at both places, while other programs include "Spartacus," "The Nutcracker," "Don Quixote" and three programs of divertissements.

After his successful tour of Europe last year, Benny Goodman is returning to the Continent for the fourth time this month on a new tour that begins in Amsterdam and continues to Paris Feb. 23 at the Palais de Chaillot—his first Paris appearance since 1959—and London, Milan, Rome, Zurich, Berlin and other European cities.

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MUSIC IN LONDON: Elton John and Eartha Kitt

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—A weekend of mixed idioms, if not of mixed media, brought Elton John and Eartha Kitt to the Royal Festival Hall and the Queen Elizabeth Hall respectively to rub shoulders and match talent with prestigious classical music ensembles.

Elton John—born Reginald Dwight—and his rock group appeared in concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, while Miss Kitt sang Well, Gershwin, Porter, Rodgers and Arlen with the accomplished and versatile Nash Ensemble. Both drew capacity houses and were greeted rapturously by admirers for whom they could do no wrong.

In each case the mixture, or juxtaposition, of idioms worked out more satisfactorily than such associations usually do. The explanation is easy enough: taste and intelligence. The Royal Philharmonic, instead of imposing half a program of symphonic repertoire upon a rock audience, as orchestras commonly feel obliged to do under such circumstances, simply provided discreet reinforcement and backing, arranged and conducted by Paul Buckmaster, for the second half of an Elton John concert. For Miss Kitt, the Nash Ensemble, suitably dressed not in soup and fish, but in gray turtleneck sweaters, provided a framework of early classical jazz by Stravinsky, Bohuslav Martinu and Kurt Weill.

It may be doubted that the philharmonic added much of sub-

stance to Elton John's performance. As a fluent pianist—he studied organ at the Royal Academy of Music—and resourceful singer in the contemporary Afro-American idiom, he gets along well enough without even his own backing group of guitars and percussion. But strings and occasional fill-ins by woodwind and brass did add variety to a sequence of songs, all by John and his lyricist, Bernie Taupin.

The Nash program had an astutely calculated period atmosphere. They played the suite from Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" (1918) and a suite from Martinu's ballet, "La Revue de Cuisine" (1927), ideal companion pieces for Miss Kitt's singing of songs from Well's "Three Penny Opera" (1928) and "Happy End" (1929).

To speak of Eartha Kitt's "singing" is stretching things a bit. She has always been more disease, than in the European fashion, than singer, and as such a distinctive and effective performer. Here is an art better suited to Well-Brecht than to the American songwriters to whom she devoted herself at the end of the concert in

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1972

FINANCE

Convertibility Seen Key To Dollar's Weakness

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—A prominent expert on the world monetary system believes that the chief reason for the recent weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange markets is the failure of the leading nations, and particularly the United States, to move toward at least an interim arrangement for the official convertibility of the dollar.

Edward M. Bernstein, former director of research for the International Monetary Fund and now a consultant to central banks, has built part of his case in the Quarterly Review of Model, Roland & Co., a New York investment firm. His article—written before the recent uncertainty in the foreign exchange markets—argues that a limited degree of convertibility of the dollar—was essential before the recent uncertainty in the foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Bernstein continues to regard the Dec. 18 Smithsonian agreement on a new pattern of currency exchange rates as a good one. His complaint is that the Group of Ten nations that

U.K. Retail Sales Rise in December

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail trade continued strong in December, the Department of Trade and Industry reported today.

It said the seasonally-adjusted index of the volume of retail trade rose 4.17% from a revised 10.8 in November. The index has a base of 100 for 1967.

A jump in sales volume by food stores more than offset a decline in sales volume by non-food stores during the month, it said.

New instalment credit extended by finance houses and retailers in December totalled a seasonally-adjusted £186 million, down from £188 million the previous month and down from £185 million in October.

For 1971 as a whole, the department said new credit extended totalled a seasonally-adjusted £2,000 million, up 17 percent from the previous year.

Japan Capital Spending Seen Falling 5 Percent

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's major corporations plan to spend \$10.86 billion for plant and equipment in the first half of 1972, down 4.9 percent from the preceding six months, the Economic Planning Agency estimated today.

It made the estimation in a survey conducted last November of 5,338 corporations capitalized at 100 million yen or more. Officials said capital spending "may drop further" since Japan revaluated the yen Dec. 18.

One Dollar—

Feb. 7, 1972
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closest interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Swiss (4 per 45)	2.62581	2.62515
Deutsche mark	3.1860	3.2020
Fr. (P. Fr.)	5.6285-108	5.1028-110
Guilder	3.1813	3.1785
Lira	585.00	585.50
Suisse franc	3.8661-3865	3.8655-50
Yen	397.70	397.70

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CASA DE DESARROLLO INVESTIMENTO S.A.
MIGUEL ALEMAN AVENUE 200
GUADALAJARA, MEXICO
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REISS & CO. BANKERS

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Itoh, ENI Report Trade Tie-Up

The Japanese trading company C. Itoh and the Italian state-run Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) report they have reached agreements on a business tie-up. Itoh officials say the main purpose of the agreement is to expand bilateral transactions and to promote trade with other countries. They note that ENI has excellent contacts in Africa while Itoh is very strong in Southeast Asia. Itoh says that perhaps the most promising field for future cooperation between the two groups is in pipeline construction, particularly in underdeveloped areas. ENI officials say that they have signed an agreement to set up a joint marketing company. No financial details of the venture were available.

Assurance Needed

He believes that this has led to some outright selling of dollars for other currencies or, equally important, decisions by many others to stay invested in strong foreign currencies rather than "convert back" to dollars.

"This is a failure of the Group of Ten, though (the United States) should be taking the lead," he said. "Someone has to take responsibility. Someone has to tend the store."

In his article, Mr. Bernstein described a complex plan by which the dollar would be made convertible into other reserve assets, but with various safeguards so that the United States would not, at least in the short run, lose monetary reserves.

"The important thing," he says now, "is to create the assurance that the new pattern of exchange rates will last for a reasonable period of time, as it inherently should. But this requires that other countries know what can be done with any new dollars they may have to acquire during the period while our balance of payments remains in deficit."

The absence of assurance of "new" dollars, he feels, raises the danger of a new period of floating currencies, as some foreign countries might prefer to let their currencies float rather than acquire dollars without any element of convertibility. If there were some arrangement for convertibility, he believes, the dollars would be readily accepted.

Four companies headquartered in Holland boast combined sales that exceed this country's \$21 billion gross national product. They include the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Unilever NV, Philips' and AKZO.

In the third quarter of 1971, latest period for which figures are available, all four increased their sales compared with the like period the year before. Only Unilever, however, managed to increase its net profit.

Surplus of Oil

Royal Dutch Shell officials admit they failed to foresee either the current slowdown in European business or the warm winter. Hence the embarrassing surplus of oil, which is putting pressure on European prices exactly when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is raising petroleum costs. Freight rates for tankers chartered at the top of the market are eating into profits, too. Poor fourth-quarter results seem bound to be repeated in the whole first half of 1972.

Beyond that point, company economists see an upturn in European business, resulting in part from inflationary measures taken by governments that face elections next year in Germany and France, and in part from a more prosperous United States. By the end of the year, they predict, growth rates in Europe will be back on the historical upward trend.

Dutch mutual funds that are the principal stockholders in Royal Dutch Shell find this analysis a trifle sanguine. They say earnings could fall to \$4 a share this year, and warn that anything less than that would endanger the dividend because of the company's heavy capital needs.

It is not only that oil production costs are rising. There are also the expensive diversification moves made several years ago, at a time when cash flow seemed ample. Since then, the group has had to borrow heavily from the Eurodollar market, further burdening a balance sheet that has been deteriorating for a decade. Debt currently stands at a

France Says Reserves Of Currency Decline

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—French gold and foreign currency reserves declined by 17 million francs in January to 32,317 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It is the first monthly decline since last October and compares with a gain of 1.88 billion francs in December. The ministry attributed the decline to operations on the foreign exchange market last month.

Unilever promises to repeat last

companies, says it has agreed in principle to buy a one-fifth stake in the BP share of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. BP owns two-thirds of the concession, and the French state-controlled Cie Francaise des Petroles the rest. Demeter offers government guarantees to buy into the concession and further government insurance against political risks when the three companies increase their investment in Abu Dhabi, as planned, to up to \$120 million. BP produces some 30 million tons of crude oil a year from the Abu Dhabi project, and the concession is expected to yield 300 to 350 million tons a year, industrial sources say.

Starrett, National Kinney to Merge

An agreement in principle to merge Starrett Housing Corp. into National Kinney Corp. on a share-for-share basis has been announced by both companies. The merger involves an exchange of stock of approximately \$40 million. Starrett is primarily engaged in the development and construction of high-rise housing and modular industrial housing. National Kinney, which was spun off from Kinney Services Inc. last year, provides services to the real estate industry.

GM to Build Motor-Homes

General Motors says it will enter the motor-home market, confirming rumors to this effect that have circulated for several months in industry circles. GM is the first of the major auto firms to go into the market for complete vehicles.

Detroit companies have previously sold chassis to motor home builders, who produced the coachwork and other equipment. Rumors of GM's entry into this field have caused sharp declines in the share prices of motor home builders in past months.

German Firms Eye BP Field

West German companies will share in a British Petroleum (BP) offshore exploration concession in the gulf state of Abu Dhabi if the British government guarantees the scheme financially, government sources report. Demeter, an exploration group owned by a number of German oil

Despite Decline in Europe

Holland's Top Four Firms Stay Buoyant

ROTTERDAM (AP-DJ).—The European economic decline has hurt the economy of the Netherlands, but four major Dutch companies have been mainly unaffected, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

Big business here is so big it counts the Dutch market of limited importance: The country's largest employer, Philips' Gooilampenfabrieken, makes only 2 percent of its sales at home. Hence rising Dutch labor costs and poor sales in West Germany have had relatively little impact on profits.

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U.S. Output, Orders Seen On Increase

But Survey Says Costs Of Raw Materials Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Business picked up again in January, but there was a sharp increase in the number of companies paying higher prices for raw materials and component parts, according to purchasing executives.

The latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management shows strong gains in both new orders and production during the month.

Increases in income orders were reported by 41 percent of those surveyed, up from 29 percent in December, and the highest percentage reporting month-to-month gains in more than four years. Declines were posted by 14 percent in January, down from 17 percent in December.

Production gains were reported by 37 percent of the purchasing agents in January, up from 26 percent in December. About 11 percent reported lower output, compared with 14 percent in December.

But for the second consecutive month, there was a considerable increase in the number of members saying they paid higher prices for raw material and component parts. Some 65 percent said they encountered price boosts, up from 33 percent in December, and only 4 percent in November.

Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	230.14	219.44
Profits (millions)	0.62	1.25
Per Share	0.15	—
First Half	—	—
Revenue (millions)	531.86	486.7
Profits (millions)	0.91	0.73
Per Share	0.22	—

Babcock & Wilcox

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	284.5	239.7
Profits (millions)	5.65	3.17
Per Share	0.45	0.30
Year	—	—
Revenue (millions)	569.1	526.4
Profits (millions)	20.5	10.02
Per Share	1.07	0.81

Crown-Cola

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	107.21	101.94
Profits (millions)	4.3	1.42
Per Share	0.28	0.09
Year	—	—
Revenue (millions)	388.61	400.34
Profits (millions)	20.5	7.8
Per Share	0.70	0.52

Honeywell

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)</td		

New York Stock Exchange Trading

11

18	1512	Ala Gas	1.10	28	3494	53	3446	3495	-14
29%	1494	Alaska Inters	.59	27	1734	1724	1754	1754	-16
46	149	AlbertCo	.32	24	23	23	23	23	-16
154	1014	Albertsons	.34	29	2344	2314	2314	2314	-16
24%	15	AicanAly	.80	142	1976	1972	1972	1972	-16
24%	1494	AicoSwind	.30	35	1754	1754	1754	1754	-16
61	3894	Aicon Lab	.66	66	5615	5615	5474	5474	-16
31%	174	AiconX	.36	1465	1712	1712	1712	1712	-16
174%	1114	AIALLite	.24	70	12%	12%	12%	12%	-16
18%	94	Alleg Co	.20	19	12%	13%	13%	13%	-16
32%	16	AllegLudm	.1	19	20	20	20	20	-16
25%	194	AllegPw	.34	80	22	22	22	22	-16
25%	154	AltenEIE	.87	54	19	19	19	19	-16
34%	23%	Allied Cr	.30	32	32%	314	314	314	-16
45	2614	All Mtn	.43	22	446	446	446	446	-16
26%	154	AllMills	.7	7	1914	1914	1914	1914	-16
22%	1494	Allied Pd	.48	33	21%	21%	21%	21%	-16
37%	24	AlliedSfr	1.40	134	321%	321	324	324	-16
40	52	AlliedSfr pf	1	210	57	57	57	57	-16
5	5	Allied Super	.24	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	-16
19%	1014	AllSich	.06	124	14%	13%	13%	13%	-16
20%	1014	AllRightApt	.40	19	294	294	294	294	-16
20%	124	Alpha P Cent	.6	1714	1714	1714	1714	1714	-16
20	36	Alkor	1.80	79	41%	41%	41%	41%	-16
314	24%	Amalsug	1.40	3	27%	27%	27%	27%	-16
16%	94	AMACB	.50	96	19%	19%	19%	19%	-16
254	19%	Amer Es	1.20	43	24%	24%	24%	24%	-16
44%	714	AmHess	.30d	1	43%	43%	43%	43%	-16
1574	78%	AmHrh pf	.50	67	105	105	1044	1044	-16
65	53%	AAIRFlt	.60	7	7%	7%	7%	7%	-16
44	21%	Am Airlin	.016	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	-16
25	18	ABAker	.056	19	13%	12%	12%	12%	-16
49%	37	ABRnds	.72	43	43	42%	42%	42%	-16
58%	24	ABMdst	1.20	203	50%	51%	51%	51%	-16
47	3014	ABMdgM	.25	22	45%	45%	45%	45%	-16
45%	25%	AC Am Can	2.20	91	31%	31%	31%	31%	-16
29%	24%	AC Am Can	pf1.75	13	27%	27%	27%	27%	-16
10%	5%	AC Am Can	.33f	62	7%	7%	7%	7%	-16
23%	24%	A Chain	1.40	10	26%	26%	26%	26%	-16
26%	19%	ACrysug	1.40	26	22%	22%	22%	22%	-16
62%	35%	ACrys	4.50	250	59%	59%	59%	59%	-16
57%	28%	ACyan	1.25	338	34%	35%	35%	35%	-16
61%	28%	ADistTel	.40g	94	61%	61%	61%	61%	-16
10%	74%	Am DusVest	.15	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	-16
14%	11%	ADuVt	pf1.84	5	13%	13%	13%	13%	-16
32%	25%	AmEPw	1.74	507	30%	30%	29%	29%	-16
14%	4%	Am Exp	Ind	189	7%	7%	7%	7%	-16
62	20%	Am Exp	pf	210	30%	30%	30%	30%	-16
23%	16%	Am Fin	1.10	22	1%	19%	18%	18%	-16
21%	17%	AmFin	pf1.50	2	19%	19%	18%	18%	-16
28	24%	A GenBd	.33e	21398	19%	19%	19%	19%	-16
25	14%	A GenIns	.32	1714	19%	19%	19%	19%	-16
35%	22%	A Gln pf	.80	21	32%	32%	32%	32%	-16
14%	8%	Am Hoist	.40	19	13	13	13%	13%	-16
94%	78%	Am Home	1.77	258	93%	92%	92%	92%	-16
140%	18%	Am Hote pf	2	1384	138%	138%	138%	138%	-16
41%	30%	Am Hosp	.26	115	40%	40%	40%	40%	-16
19%	9%	AmInves	.12a	49	13%	13%	13%	13%	-16
43%	23%	Am Medical	.12	131	41%	41%	41%	41%	-16
24%	14%	Am Medicor	.10b	208	23%	23%	23%	23%	-16
37%	24%	AMIClx	1.40	138	29	29%	29%	29%	-16
104%	79	AMCbx	pf1.25	3	9%	9%	9%	9%	-16
9	5%	Am Natur	.26	74	7%	7%	7%	7%	-16
41%	24%	ANAnGes	2.20	81	39%	39%	38%	38%	-16
21%	14%	AR&Dv	.162	111	7%	6%	6%	6%	-16
21%	16%	Am Seat	.72	8	19%	19%	19%	19%	-16
24	24%	Am Ship	.60b	57	42%	42%	42%	42%	-16
20%	15%	ASmElR	1.20	199	21%	21%	21%	21%	-16
33%	13%	ASmSr	pf1.70	107	45%	45%	45%	45%	-16
20%	13%	ASmSrA	pf1.70	8	42%	42%	41%	41%	-16
32%	12	Am Stand	.40	500	14%	16%	15%	15%	-16
91	56	Am Stpl pf1.75	.22	65%	65%	64%	64%	64%	-16
22%	22%	Am Steril	.32	35%	34%	33%	33%	33%	-16
12%	6	Am T&T wf	293	77	77%	75%	75%	75%	-16
53%	40%	Am T&T	2.60	985	45%	45%	45%	45%	-16
61%	54	Am T&T pf	4	196	5%	5%	5%	5%	-16
17	12	AWArNfk	.4	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	-16
18	15%	AW pref 1.25	260	17	17	17	17	17	-16
24%	24%	AW pf1.41	143	2300	22%	22%	22%	22%	-16
23	13%	Ameron	.50	1	17%	17%	17%	17%	-16
21%	14%	Ametek	.60a	115	21%	21%	20%	21%	-16
57%	27%	AMF Inc	1	333	56%	56%	55%	55%	-16
39%	30%	AMFC	.60	94	36	36%	35%	35%	-16
78	78	AMFC Inc	.65	9	77%	77%	76%	76%	-16
104%	5%	AmPepG	.38e	17	6%	6%	6%	6%	-16
41%	41%	AmRep Corp	.34	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	-16
41	16%	AmRep Corp	.99	25%	24%	25%	25%	25%	-16
45	45%	AmStar	1.70	73	34%	34%	34%	34%	-16
62%	47%	AmStar pf1.65	3	50	50%	50%	50%	50%	-16
101%	9%	AmStar pf1.68	5	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	-16
43%	29%	Arrested	2	49	44%	44%	44%	44%	-16
23%	5%	Artef	.40	49	7%	7%	7%	7%	-16
111%	111%	Anaconda	1.64	164	16%	16%	16%	16%	-16
25%	25%	Arch Hock	1	40	24%	34	34%	34%	-16
23	23%	Ancor	.38	6	14	14	14	14	-16
51	51%	And Clay	1.20	32	50%	50%	49%	49%	-16
19%	111%	Apachecp	.25	136	19%	19%	18%	18%	-16
38%	18%	ApcO Oil	.92	237	20	20%	20%	20%	-16

3
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1971-72—Stocks and	Stk.	Stk.	Net	Stk.	Stk.	Net	Stk.	Stk.	Net									
High. Low.	Div.	In \$	Hld.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg's	High. Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg's	
25%	5%	Collins Rad	55	17%	29%	17%	17%	-	25%	6%	Int Rectifier	85	15%	1614	1514	1524	-14	
35%	25%	Colpint	1.60	11	29%	27%	25%	-	40%	14	Int T&T	475	43%	4214	4114	4244	-44	
25%	13%	Colt Ind	.50	72	19	1614	18%	18%	-14	100%	14	Int T&T	138	120%	1204	1184	1204	-14
55%	45%	Com/Pf	24.5	57	57%	53%	51%	-14	11	112	112	112	112	1114	1114	1114	+14	
24%	19%	Coast In	pfl.80	6	22	22	21%	21%	-14	2	32%	3214	22%	22%	22%	22%	-14	
54%	20%	CBS	1.48	138	54%	54%	54%	-14	104	104	FishPac	374	10%	1014	1014	1014	-14	
37%	20%	CBS	1.48	14	37	37%	37	37%	-14	11	49	49	49	49	49	-14		
40%	29%	ColorGas	1.82	71	32	32	31%	31%	-14	21	18%	1814	1814	1814	1814	1814	-14	
17%	6%	Coop/Pf	.42	22	22	21%	21%	21%	-14	105	15%	1514	14%	14%	14%	14%	-14	
22%	25%	Co/SocB	1.84	92	22	21%	21%	21%	-14	125	10%	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	-14	
20%	17%	Corb/Ent	1.48	125	43%	43%	43%	43%	-14	15	15%	1414	14%	14%	14%	14%	-14	
63%	45%	Crab	pfl.70	1	58	58	58	58	-14	41%	45%	4514	45%	45%	45%	45%	-14	
41%	17%	Corp Sov	.40	101	28	26%	25%	25%	-14	135	45%	4514	45%	45%	45%	45%	-14	
26%	14%	ComSol	pfl.90	3	18%	18%	18%	18%	-14	104	10%	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	-14	
47%	34%	ComWed	2.38	578	35%	35%	35%	35%	-14	30	35%	3514	35%	35%	35%	35%	-14	
9-33	3-16	ComWed	rt	7407	7-32	14	2-16	3-16	-1-32	101	21%	2114	19%	19%	19%	19%	-14	
16%	12%	ComEd A	w1	31	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14	12%	12%	1214	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14	
12%	11%	ComEd B	w1	32	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14	12%	12%	1214	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14	
122%	110%	ComEd	pfl.94	18	112%	112%	112%	112%	-14	112%	112%	11214	112%	112%	112%	112%	-14	
28%	24%	ComEd	of p2	7	27%	27%	27%	27%	-14	27%	27%	2714	27%	27%	27%	27%	-14	
27	23%	ComEd	pfl.91	10	17	26%	26%	26%	-14	26%	26%	2614	26%	26%	26%	26%	-14	
27%	21%	ComEd	pfl.42	2	23%	24	22%	24	-14	23%	23%	2314	23%	23%	23%	23%	-14	
19%	12%	ComIOI	.44	252	15%	16	15%	15%	-14	15%	15%	1514	15%	15%	15%	15%	-14	
13%	23%	ComIO	pfl.72	2	29	29%	29%	29%	-14	29%	29%	2914	29%	29%	29%	29%	-14	
17%	6%	Comput Sc	248	5%	91%	91%	91%	91%	-14	91%	91%	9114	91%	91%	91%	91%	-14	
45%	15%	Compu Soft	.87	85	25%	25%	25%	25%	-14	25%	25%	2514	25%	25%	25%	25%	-14	
84%	45%	Comsoft	.50	x175	61%	61%	60	60	-14	61%	61%	6114	60%	60%	60%	60%	-14	
26%	18%	Conn Mills	1	28	23%	24	23%	24	-14	23%	23%	2314	23%	23%	23%	23%	-14	
35%	15%	ConnMills	.44	114	28%	29	28%	29%	-14	28%	28%	2814	28%	28%	28%	28%	-14	
29	24%	Conn Eds	.40	10	31	31	30%	30%	-14	30%	30%	3014	30%	30%	30%	30%	-14	
91%	80%	Conn Eds	p fl.6	164	26%	26%	25	25	-14	26%	26%	2614	25%	25%	25%	25%	-14	
72%	63%	Conn Eds	p fl.5	5	5%	87%	87%	87%	87%	-14	87%	87%	8714	87%	87%	87%	87%	-14
68%	58%	Conn Eds	pfl.45	125	64%	64%	64%	64%	-14	64%	64%	6414	64%	64%	64%	64%	-14	
48%	39%	Conn Fds	1.23	108	45%	45%	45%	45%	-14	45%	45%	4514	45%	45%	45%	45%	-14	
118	100%	Conn Fds	pfl.45	26	118	120	118	120	-14	118	120	12014	120%	120%	120%	120%	-14	
60%	30%	ConnFirst	.84	45	57%	57%	57%	57%	-14	57%	57%	5714	57%	57%	57%	57%	-14	
12%	5%	Conn Leasing	224	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14	12%	12%	1214	12%	12%	12%	12%	-14		
33%	27%	ConnNetG	1.75	65	30%	30%	30%	30%	-14	30%	30%	3014	30%	30%	30%	30%	-14	
70%	59%	ConnPower	2	50	10%	10%	10%	10%	-14	10%	10%	1014	10%	10%	10%	10%	-14	
72	60%	ConnPower	pfl.45	2100	65%	64%	64%	64%	-14	64%	64%	6414	64%	64%	64%	64%	-14	
73	59%	ConnPower	pfl.45	210	64%	64%	64%	64%	-14	64%	64%	6414	64%	64%	64%	64%	-14	
63%	55%	ConnPower	pfl.16	210	59	59	59	59	-14	59%	59%	5914	59%	59%	59%	59%	-14	
23%	12%	Conn Air Lin	231	22%	23%	22%	22%	-14	22%	22%	2214	22%	22%	22%	22%	-14		
45%	25%	Conn Corp	1.60	207	30%	30%	30%	30%	-14	30%	30%	3014	30%	30%	30%	30%	-14	
114%	56%	Conn Corp	1.60	10	7%	7%	7%	7%	-14	7%	7%	714	7%	7%	7%	7%	-14	
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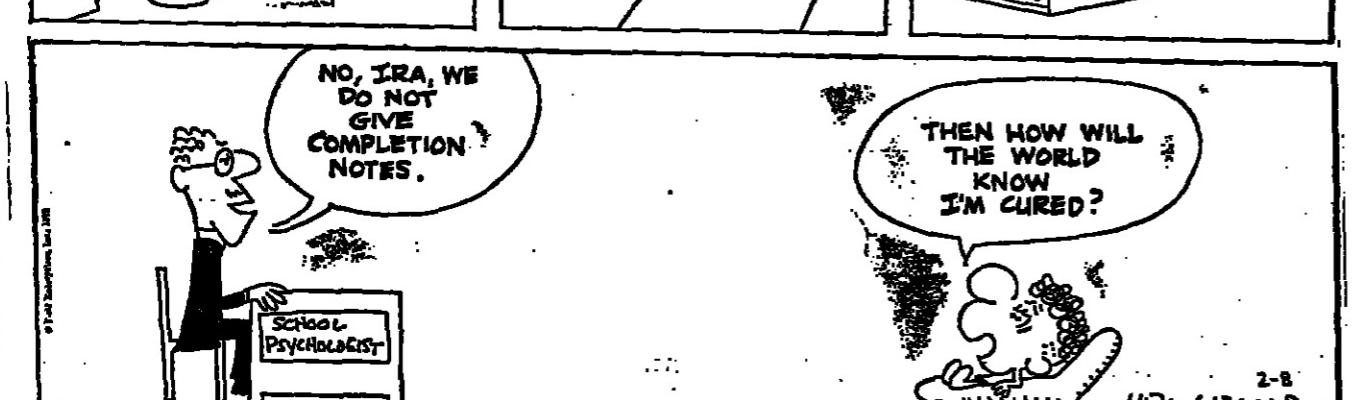
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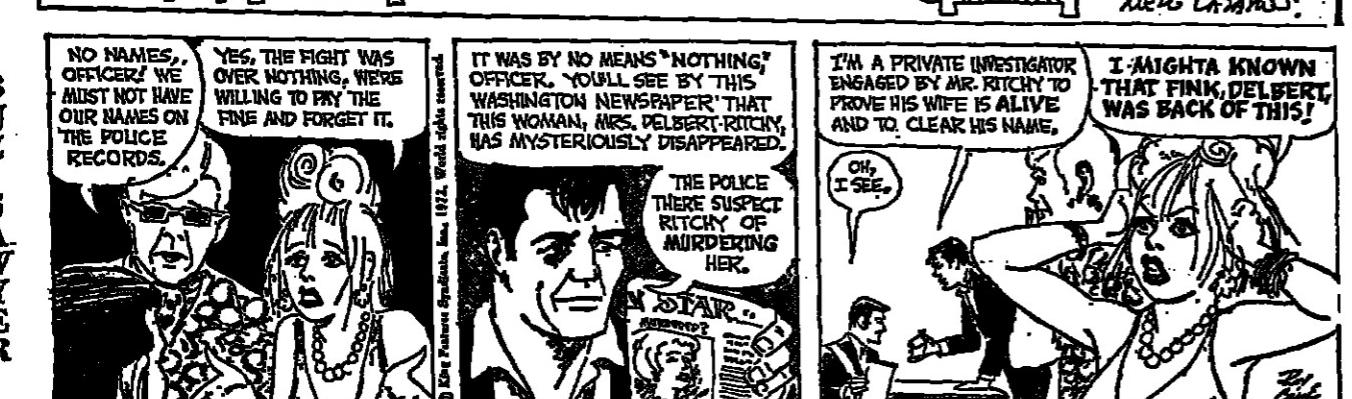
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BOOKS

THE ARNHEITER AFFAIR

By Neil Sheehan. Random House. 304 pp. Illustrated. \$7.50

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS you had an opportunity to read the original version of Neil Sheehan's remarkable story of Lt. Comdr. Marcus Aurelius Arnheiter as it appeared in The New York Times Sunday Magazine on Aug. 11, 1968. I recall it as I began to read "The Arnheiter Affair." Sheehan's book-length account of the commander's strange career, and I wondered seriously how the original version could possibly be improved upon. In cynical point of fact, I wondered if this wasn't a case of fattening up what was essentially a magazine article. Might not such lengthy treatment actually dilute the power of what in its original treatment had been a small but potent drama symbolic, perhaps, of the whole war in Southeast Asia? Mightn't this old news warmed over?

Well, my trepidations could not have been more inappropriate. Not only is this story of a real-life "Caine Mutiny" more compelling in its detailed version, but Sheehan has added several new dimensions to his account. For instance, by beginning his account at the point in the affair when powerful pro-Arnheiter forces were in the publicity saddle and it looked from the outside as if the Navy really had goofed by removing him from his shipboard command, Sheehan demonstrates how easy it is for even a conscientious reporter to be fooled by appearances as well as what hard digging it takes to get beneath what may seem a clear-cut situation.

In his conclusion, Sheehan criticizes not only the Navy, for lacking a system of scrutiny by some independent authority like that of the Army's inspector general, but also the nation's newspapers as well, for being too easily prey to "the techniques of the government propagandist and the public relations man."

And while it was tempting to read Sheehan's original story as a drama of hawks versus doves, and to see the career of Commander Arnheiter himself as either symbolic of American imperialism run amok or an instance of the stalwart warrior undone by a gang of Vichyites, the book makes clear that no such easy conclusions can be drawn. We may have wanted a morality play, but Sheehan's careful contrasting of appearances and realities shows that nothing in the affair can be symbolized. Life on board the USS Vance may have imitated the art of Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny" up to a point, but there is no place here for Barney

Confident of the distribution, North simply continues clubs from the dummy, overrunning if East plays a trump. He can return to dummy to take more clubs by ruffing the diamond jack, and the defense gets only one trick.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♠	Pass	
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
4 ♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

Confident of the distribution, South simply continues clubs from the dummy, overrunning if East plays a trump. He can return to dummy to take more clubs by ruffing the diamond jack, and the defense gets only one trick.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

BALL	TSAR	BROAD
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Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® - That scrambled word game

By HENRIKAINOLD AND DOLLEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GITHE

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DEBLA

CIMTRE

ABAANN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here: YOU "□-□-□-□-□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: INPT WEARY UNTRUE CIPHER

Answer: Unusual to have a warm relationship with this—WINTER

With the surprise answer

with this—WINTER

Best Frenchman Is 15th**Russi Leads Swiss Parade In Downhill; Collombin 2d**

From Wire Dispatches
SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7.—Switzerland has taken complete control of the Olympic Alpine skiing downhill gold medals as Bernhard Russi dashed to victory in the men's event today. The world Swiss skier finished sixth.

It was only Saturday that the Swiss shocked the ski world when Marie-Thérèse Nadig beat the unbeatable Anne-Marie Prost of Austria in the women's downhill. Today's victory, though, was not a surprise.

Russi, 23, had won the world championship in Val Gardena, Italy, in 1970. This year, he won the only men's downhill not won by Austria's Karl Schranz, who was booted out of the games for professionalism.

After today's race, Schranz said:

"The best man left in the race won."

The Austrian, who has won four World Cup races this season, reportedly watched the race on television. What he saw was the Swiss skiers finish 1-2-6, and the French skiers, who once controlled this event as well as the Swiss now do, finish 10-14-6.

Roland Collombin, once considered a better cyclist than skier, took the silver medal as his first American placing was an eighth by Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va.

Russi's victory today convinced some skeptics.

"Lucky they said; when I beat Schranz for the world title," Russi said. "Maybe people will now stop saying my world title victory was a fluke." But of course many people will still say that because Karl wasn't here."

Messner said he was surprised about his time and the bronze.

"I felt so weary that I never even thought of finishing among the leaders. I caught a cold at the opening ceremony and received two injections," he said.

Cochran said: "I am glad I finished among the top ten but the thing that bothers me is I feel I skied much better yesterday. I skied fairly well in the middle section of the course today. But on top I was really bad on three turns."

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., considered the best downhiller on the U.S. squad, finished 14th;

David Currier of Madison, N.H., 17th and Hank Kashiba of Old Forge, N.Y., replacing injured Eric Poulsen, was 25th in the field of 58 skiers from 21 nations.

"I can't be satisfied," U.S. team coach Hanspeter Rohr said.

"They all skied badly on the top. The young kids were nervous, they lacked the experience of big international competition."

The Swiss had been confident from the start of training at Mount Ennenda and lived up to their form.

Austria's Miss Schuba Takes Figure Skating

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Beatrix Schuba was able to laugh back at her critics tonight while celebrating the greatest triumph of her career.

The tall, blonde Austrian girl, regarded by many as being ungraceful on ice, nevertheless was a clear-cut winner of the Olympic figure skating gold medal with a low of 9inals and 2,761.5 points after building a huge lead in the compulsory phase, at which she has no peers.

While Miss Schuba is the champion, there is no doubt that pretty, blonde Janet Lynn of Rockford, Ill., is the reigning queen of free skating—the crowd-pleasing, stylistic, ballet-on-ice that pays off in lucrative professional contracts. She put on the most exhilarating performance of the evening before a capacity crowd at the Makomanai figure-skating rink and drew near-perfect marks from the panel of nine international judges. None of her scores fell below 5.8 of a possible 6.0.

This exhibition enabled Janet to move up one spot into third place, earning her the bronze medal with 27 individuals and 2,683.1 points. Canada's Karen Magnusson, another exciting free-skating artist, who had a score of 22 individuals and 2,673.2 points, was second. Julie Lynn Holmes of North Hollywood, Calif., who had been second after the compulsory stage, fell to fourth place with 21 individuals.

In contrast to Miss Lynn's high marks, Miss Schuba averaged only 5.8 for her free skating performance to music from "Man of La Mancha," a conservative performance that was all she required to protect the gold medal.

"I am very happy about it and I am very happy with my performance," said the 20-year-old Austrian, who surprisingly was a little less talkative than she had been last week.

Miss Schuba reiterated an earlier statement that she plans to retire from competitive skating after next month's world championships at Calgary, Canada. She says she will help her mother in a lumber business in Vienna.

Miss Magnusson, 19, said that during her performance, skated to music from Gershwin's Concerto in F, she received a lift from the receptive audience.

"I like to try and please the audience and if I feel I'm pleasing them, then I'm pleased myself."

He said afterwards he knew the triple Olympic crown was his about two thirds through the race when he was five seconds up on fellow Dutchman Cees Verkerk, who finished second.

"After nine laps or so I was about three seconds outside my world record and thought if I could keep around 35.5 (seconds per lap), I might be able to beat it," the 27-year-old physiotherapy student said.

His lap times fell away slightly over the last 3,000 meters—though not enough to jeopardize his chances of the gold medal or the first Olympic triple in men's skating since Norwegian Eiður Andersen in 1952.

Other gold medals were given out today to a 24-year-old Swede, Sven-Ake Lundbäck, who made a farce out of the 15-kilometer cross-country race, and to two East German victors in the huge competition.

East Germany forged to the top of the medal standings by winning all six medals awarded in the huge—a competition which most residents of the Games village know little about.

The Scoreboard

Boxing—At Houston, heavyweight Irish Jack O'Halloran, coming with a powerful combination of left jabs and right crosses, won a unanimous 10-round decision over Charlie Harris of Venezuela. Harris, who could not score a knockdown over the 8-1, 12-12 Harris but scored with a series of stuns staggering right uppercuts in the seventh round.

Hockey—Yugoslavia vs. Austria Game of Venezuela, the World Boxing Association's featherweight champion, retained his crown—by knocking out Mexican Raul Martinez Mori in the seventh round. Comes sent the Mexican down twice in the third round of the scheduled 15-round fight.

In the seventh, he floored him with a right to the stomach and the Mexican was counted out.

Alpine Skiing—At Vipiteno, Italy, Joseph Pfeifer won the women's European Cup special slalom as French girls swept the top four places. Mrs. Pfeifer had the best time in both heats, the first with 1:52.11 seconds through 18 gates and the second with 1:52.3 through 42 gates. Her overall time was 7:42. Odile Chalvin was second in 8:14. Fabienne Serrat third in 8:15. Edith Gasser and Roland Fischl fourth. In 8:16. Holder-Gremmeler of Austria was fifth in 8:18.

Olympic Schedules

Today

Men's figure skating, compulsory figures (0800, GMT); Blithorn, individuals (0900 GMT).

Women's giant slalom (0430 GMT).

Ice hockey, Class A: Czechoslovakia vs. Finland (0500 GMT).

Pairs figure skating, free skating (0800 GMT).

TOMORROW

Women's 5-kilometer cross-country (0600 GMT).

Men's compulsory figure skating (0900 GMT).

Hockey—Yugoslavia-Japan (0100 GMT).

Speed skating, women's 1,500-meters.

Men's giant slalom (0430 GMT).

Hockey—Sweden-Poland (a), Germany-Norway (b), (0600 GMT).

Hockey—USSR-USA (1000 GMT).

"Televised."

Men's figure skating, compulsory figures (0800, GMT).

Blithorn, individuals (0900 GMT).

Women's giant slalom (0430 GMT).

Ice hockey, Class A: Czechoslovakia vs. Finland (0500 GMT).

Hockey—USSR-USA (1000 GMT).

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